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MONDAY, JULY 19, 1915.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem written daily
for The Washington Herald.

UNCONQUERABLE.

From woe and care I'm not at all exempt,
But holding them in this supreme contempt
As things pestiferous by Fate designed
To test my soul, and stimulate my mind,
I snan my fingers at them, and with glee
Defy them since they cannot conquer me.

(Copyright, 1915.)

The fact that the censor persists in ignoring his rabid articles on the war ought to penetrate the ego of George Bernard Shaw, but apparently it does not. It shows, however, that the censor knows something after all. He knows that the British people know Shaw.

A man who made delightful music for Washington as composer and leader of the Marine Band from 1893 to 1898 is dead. The soul of Francesco Fanciulli overflowed music wherever he went, and he went everywhere. Many in Washington knew him as a genial, cherry comrade and the news of his death brings them sorrow.

The man who murderously attacked Leo Frank in the Georgia State prison had already killed two men, and it would appear that placing him in close confinement was a precaution that should have been taken before instead of after the attack on Frank. Prison tragedies have been altogether too frequent lately, and it is not improbable that the prison uplift movement is in a measure responsible.

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, should be given the support and co-operation of his entire organization and the public generally in any steps he may deem necessary to circumvent the efforts of foreign agents by bribery or intimidation to create internal dissension in the ranks of union labor, resulting in strikes by workmen who have no grievances against their employers.

Liquid yeast has been excluded from the parcels-post because recently a can of it exploded as a postal clerk was handling it, "blowing off the lid of the can, which broke the lens of his eye-glasses, and injured his nose." So there is one product at least that the Postoffice Department will permit the express companies to transport. But how are the yeast consumers to get it when the parcels post has put the express companies out of business?

After thirty-seven years of faithful, valuable service to the city Dr. William Tindall, secretary to the Board of Commissioners of the District, at his own request is to be assigned to less arduous duties. No man attached to the District government today is so well informed in its details as Dr. Tindall, and, still mentally and physically active, it is fortunate that the Commissioners are able to retain him in a position where his advice and assistance may be called upon.

The captain of the Norwegian-American liner which took Dr. Dernburg across and was held up briefly by a British ship, thus describes the incident: "As soon as the boarding officer, a lieutenant, came across Dr. Dernburg and Mrs. Dernburg on the deck, he brought his men to attention and ordered them to salute. One would have thought that Dr. Dernburg was a high British dignitary from the way that courteous lieutenant treated him." Come to think of it, Germany can never repay this honor, because England, in fact none of the allies, has ever had a propagandist in the United States. And even if they were here Germany would have to refrain from holding them up on their way home.

The Dutch-American committee at Petrograd, petitioning President Wilson, "in the name of God and humanity" to stop the use of poisonous gases by Germany, declares that a continuation of the practice will render the water and crops unfit for use and cause the slow death of the population from chlorine poisoning. President Wilson is now engaged in trying to stop the murder of Americans on the high seas and Germany will stop if Great Britain stops interfering with neutral commerce. Should President Wilson undertake to stop the use of poisonous gases Germany might consistently be expected to impose the condition that Russian soldiers shall use only blank cartridges in battle.

In announcing his decision that Harry Thaw is sane Justice Hendrick denounced the practice of the State in hiring alienists to testify in insanity and murder cases. "I hope that this evil will be corrected, either by the medical profession or by the legislature," he said. "The State, for instance, could meet the situation by appointing an expert to examine all defendants." In other cases besides that of Thaw the testimony of the paid alienist has been an insult to justice and intelligence. With three paid experts on one side testifying to one thing and three paid experts on the other side swearing to something exactly opposite, the testimony of all becomes worthless. It is to be hoped that Judge Hendrick's words from the bench will end the travesty in New York at least.

Spectacular Police Methods.

A strange change has come over Washington in recent months that seems to call for the expert services of nothing short of another Congressional board or commission to isolate and analyze it, as the scientists put it. Either the once mild and docile people of the Capital have become ferocious and dangerous or its police have fallen victims to a pitiable timidity that has hitherto found bluecoats and brass buttons invulnerable; or else—and this is the only other explanation—a police drama, with the scene laid in the Nation's Capital is soon to appear in the motion picture films to thrill the provinces. There is no other way in which to account for the revolution in local police methods, that has abandoned the old way of discovering a law breaker, procuring a warrant, arresting him and summoning witnesses when necessary for the prosecution, and adopted the dime novel or Wild West formula that begins with profound mystery, followed by the trailing of the suspect and his accomplices to their lair, the surrounding of the low, dark, forbidding stronghold in force, and the grand finale, the raid with guns and clubs drawn.

A spectacle such as this, surpassing, entrancing, was presented in this city on Saturday night, when the police swooped down on an establishment where music and beer flowed in unholy and possibly unlawful harmony. Upwards of seventy persons, guilty of finding enjoyment amid such surroundings, were bundled into half a dozen patrol wagons, while spectators blocked the streets and cheered or jeered as the mood took them. Of the seventy odd only one, the proprietor of the place, was held. The others, after being subjected to the humiliation of a ride through the streets under police guard, to the accompaniment of clanging bells, were not even required to furnish collateral.

The officers of the law, admitting that they had committed no offense, merely took their names in case they should be required as witnesses. The proprietor was held for trial on a charge of maintaining a disorderly establishment, the music possibly contributing to the disorder. If he was engaged in violating the law he should have been arrested in an orderly way and the necessary witnesses summoned by due process. Any efficient policeman could have managed the job single handed without attracting a mob and without subjecting scores of persons, admittedly blameless, to indignity. If the establishment is conducted in violation of law it is the duty of the police to bring its proprietor to justice and compel him to close his doors if he persists; and their duty is the same with regard to every similar establishment in Washington. But it is not necessary to create disorder in enforcing the law against disorder. There is a strong suggestion of Russian autocracy about Saturday night's proceedings, to which the people of the Capital of the United States are not as yet prepared to submit.

It will occur to many persons that all of the policemen who participated in Saturday night's thriller save one, might better have been employed in hunting down the murderous automobile bandits who within a period of eight days robbed one lunch room and shot an attendant in another when he resisted. The desperadoes left everything in the way of clues behind them except their names and addresses, but they are still at large.

Moving Pictures of Sulzer.

The announcement extraordinary comes that the Hon. William Sulzer is to appear in the "movies" for the purpose of showing how cruelly he was impeached in New York State, and for the extra purpose of completing his vindication. Just how Mr. Sulzer is going to perform this feat is not apparent, as the Edison talking picture machine has not yet reached perfection, and any play that prohibits Sulzer from talking while he is pretending to act would be a blank failure. There must be something in it, however, as the managers of moving picture shows are not likely to throw away valuable time, even when Mr. William Sulzer is the star performer. It will be recalled, that when the famous trial of infamy was on in Albany, the lawyers in the case succeeded in keeping Mr. Sulzer quiet for a few hours, and these were the most trying hours for the defendant. Here is the dramatic climax of the whole affair, in which Prometheus may be shown gagged and bound, as the court of infamy places on record the alleged nefarious dealings of the said William with those disinterested characters, who love to hover around Wall Street, and who may have had some feelings of sorrow for his overburdened soul. We have no doubt, that the masters at Albany might allow William the use of the legislative halls for the proper scenic effect, as then the affair, unique in the history of the Empire State, would be a true picture for future generations.

It is not easy to understand how it is going to be possible, even with the ingenuity developed in a first-class moving picture machine, to show \$20,000 worth of campaign subscriptions so that they will appear as only \$5,000 worth, unless it be that some new scheme of Wall Street arithmetic is to be put in force. It taxes the imagination up to the limit to venture even a guess as to the part Pauline Hall is to have in this historic scenario. She is only an actress; William and his tribe are the real things, and what's the use of getting substitutes when the real stuff is at hand. However, sweet Pauline may be there to read in tragic agony the letter which opened up the heart of the statesman and the poet with the sad but endearing lines: O! Polly dear, I feel so queer, I really think my end is near.

Germany Confirms Her Note.

The slightest miscalculation by a German submarine crew and the alertness, nerve and seamanship of the captain and men of the Cunard Line steamer Orduna averted another massacre of noncombatants, including Americans, on the high seas. Tomorrow an attack by torpedo and guns under similar circumstances may shock civilization with a new horror and bring the United States and Germany to the brink of war. It is well to realize now what the near future may hold for us.

There will be no surprise at the attempt without warning to sink the Orduna and murder every one on board except to those who unreasonably concluded that while negotiations between Berlin and Washington were pending Germany had temporarily suspended the savage mode of warfare against which President Wilson so earnestly protested. Such conclusion was without the least justification. Berlin, in the terms of its last note, practically ended negotiations with Washington, and there is no reason to doubt that it was done

intentionally. And in that note the frequent intimation was contained that it was Germany's intention to continue relentlessly the method of warfare of which the Orduna and her passengers were so nearly the victims.

The incident has scarcely intensified the diplomatic crisis between the two nations, because there was nothing in Germany's note to lead President Wilson and his advisers to believe that her submarines would refrain from attacking without warning the first merchantman that offered a target, with the purpose and intent of killing every one on board regardless of nationality. Lives of Americans on the high seas are in hourly peril. Germany has informed us that their safety may be secured only by sailing under conditions laid down by Germany. President Wilson will return to Washington today to prepare the answer of the United States to this unique mandate, from a foreign power. The Orduna attack was not necessary to convince him that Germany meant what she said.

Habit.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

THERE seems to be a pretty general agreement among psychologists that the chapter on "Habit" in the "Psychology" of William James is one of the finest studies of the subject ever made. It ought to be read by every one. And yet, simply as James writes in comparison with most philosophers, that chapter is by no means easy reading. Those who work over it, however, are repaid. For it gives them one of the highest pleasures that literature can afford, the pleasure of verification. We all know how delightful it is to be able to say to ourselves as we read: "Yes, I have often made that observation," or "I have felt exactly the same way," or "How true that is!"

We are all authorities on the subject of habit. Every day of our lives we study it in ourselves and in those about us. Moreover, we repeatedly express our interest in habit. We may not carefully put our observations together, as James did. And yet we may make as many observations as he did in that essay, perhaps more.

There are, indeed, few subjects that we are so interested in as habit, whether we are conscious of this interest or unconscious.

We surely must agree that we are all interested in ourselves. Therefore, we must be interested in our habits. For every one of us consists of a bundle of habits. It isn't merely that we carry our habits about with us. Our habits carry us about with them.

Our habits live way down in that mysterious place where we have our most vital being. They are like the telephone central. They treat us as if we were machines. At a whisper from them we

When I was a boy I used to be tormented, as I suppose most children are, by hearing talk about bad habits. In this way I was initiated into the habit of thinking that all habits were bad habits. Whenever I turned I seemed to be confronted with warnings and prohibitions against bad habits. I was pretty well advanced in years before I discovered that I had developed an absurd prejudice against habits, that habits could be the most delightful of all things, the most friendly, the most helpful.

I wish that we might stop talking so much about bad habits. In talking about good habits we should find a subject much more cheerful and inspiring, and altogether more interesting.

An old acquaintance of Mark Twain's recently told me a surprising story of the humorist. He said that the least disturbance in life would cause Mark Twain to fall into dejection.

I couldn't reconcile this story with what I knew about Mark Twain as a humorist. But when I had thought about the matter for a time, I fancied that I could see an explanation.

Mark Twain was suffering simply from habit. In spite of his habitual jousness in his writing and in his talk with friends, he had formed the habit of letting things upset him. So two habits worked together in him, absolutely contrary in their nature. Like so many people, Mark Twain was a bundle of contradictions.

Our habits, exactly like our characters, seem to run in lines. In one of these articles I have compared human character to a mesh of string. The various strings are habits. In the entanglement of our habits we are continually doing and saying things that are absurdly contradictory.

It is only the rare human being, the wonderful exception, that seems to be able to keep the strings of his character, that is, his habits, from becoming twisted and spangled.

There are many people who go through life apparently indifferent to the power of good habits. So they are continually at the mercy of circumstances. Each day they renew their experiences without profit. Sometimes it seems as if they began each day with almost no knowledge of the lessons brought them by the days gone before. So the new day is like a battle to them, waged without skill, ending in defeat. At the end they sink exhausted into sleep, older and no wiser.

If you will look into their lives you will find, in nearly every instance, it is the little things that have caused the exhaustion and the defeat. On the other hand, there are those who are never bothered by the little things. These have placed in the realm of habit, where the little things of life are so quietly attended to, so easily, so effectually.

Summing Up the Case.

The Germans began this argument by carefully planning an act which resulted in the death of over 100 inoffensive American citizens. The exploit has been treated as a justifiable act of war, which Americans have no right to resent, and the repetition of which can be avoided only through the surrender by the United States of certain rights enjoyed by American citizens under international law. The American government cannot and will not abandon these rights, not merely because they are part of an accepted system of international law, but partly because of the barbarous way in which they have been challenged. Back of the American attitude is a deep sense of grievance, which the Germans entirely ignore. Back of the German attitude is a conviction of the righteousness of all the acts helpful to the military success of the Fatherland, to which Americans will not submit.—The New Republic.

OUR COUNTRY— OUR PRESIDENT A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE BY WOODROW WILSON A THEORY FOR STATESMEN.

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GEORGE III had too small a mind to rule an empire, and the fifteen years of his personal supremacy in affairs (1760-1763) were years which bred a revolution in England no less inevitable than in America.

His stubborn instinct of mastery made him do the colonies "rebels" upon their first show of resistance; he deemed the repeal of the Stamp act a fatal step of weak compliance, which had only increased the pretensions of the Americans to absolute independence. "Chatham he called a 'trumpet of sedition' because he praised the colonists for their spirited assertion of their rights."

The nature of the man was not sinister. Neither he nor his ministers had any purpose of making "slaves" of the colonists. Their measures for the regulation of the colonial trade were incontestably conceived upon a model long ago made famous in the American colonies. The financial measures were moderate and sensible enough in themselves, and any pitched arguments of the ordinary temper of law-making.

What they did not understand or allow for was American opinion. What the Americans in their part, did not understand or allow for was the spirit in which Parliament had in fact acted.

They did not dream with how little comment or reckoning upon consequences, or how absolutely without any conscious theory as to power or authority, they had been acting. The result was that they had angered them had been passed; how members of the commons started at Mr. Burke's passionate protests, and high-sounding arguments of constitutional privilege; how unaffectedly astonished they were at the rebellious outbreak which followed.

And, because they were surprised and had intended no tyranny, but simply the proper government of trade and the colonies, the Americans, who had been throughout the dominions of the crown, as the ministers had represented these things to them, members of course

They did not know whereof Mr. Burke spoke when he told them that the colonial assemblies had been suffering to grow into a virtual independence of Parliament, and had become in fact, whatever lawyers might say, co-ordinate with it in every matter which concerned the internal administration of the colonies; and that it was now too late to ask or expect the colonists to accept any other view of the law than that which accorded with long-established fact.

Mr. Burke admitted that his theory was not a theory for the strict lawyer; it was a theory for statesmen, for whom fact must often take precedence of law. But the men he addressed were strict legalists and not statesmen.

There could be no understanding between the two sides of the water; and the loyalists who were with the patriots, and would be with them more and more as the quarrel thickened.

Tomorrow: The Clash of Arms.

Miss Margaret Peter, who is visiting at Berkeley Springs, W. Va., will leave shortly for Kingston, N. Y., where she will be the guest of Mrs. Armstrong Peter.

Mr. William Phillips, Third Assistant Secretary of State, is at North Beverly, Mass., where he went to spend the week-end with Mrs. Phillips at their summer home.

Miss Emily Tuckerman will have an exhibition of flowers at the July meeting of the Lenox Garden Club on Sunday at her summer home in Stockbridge next Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Gale are among the Washingtonians registered at the Mapewood Hotel at Pittsfield, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Norcross have just returned from their trip to Geneva, Cleveland, of South Bend, Ind.

Capt. and Mrs. Gallun are leaving for New York shortly for their new station, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Mrs. Joseph H. Bradley has returned to her cottage in West Irving street, Chevy Chase.

Mr. and Mrs. William F. Mattiny, Mrs. E. L. D. Breckinridge, wife of Capt. Breckinridge, U. S. A., Mrs. James Rock, Mrs. J. K. Rock, Mrs. J. K. Rock, Mrs. William B. Orme, and Miss Claire Orme, Miss Katharine Berry, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brinkman and Miss Margaret Weaver are among the Washingtonians who are at Cape May, N. J.

Mrs. Aldie E. Brown has returned to Washington from a Southern trip, and is at her apartment in the Dresden.

Col. and Mrs. William T. Wood, of the Soldiers' Home, have as their guests their son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Henry C. Pillsbury, of Fort Monroe.

The marriage of Miss Mabelle Gertrude Peck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William N. Peck, and Emory George Simon, Jr., U. S. N., took place last Monday at 11 o'clock, at St. Mark's Episcopal Church. Only immediate members of the family witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. R. C. Stetson.

The bride wore a smart traveling suit of midnight blue, with a small black and white hat. Emory and Mrs. Arvin left immediately after the ceremony for a wedding trip to Atlantic City and Old Point Comfort.

Capt. W. C. Harlee, U. S. M. C., and Mrs. Harlee have returned to Washington from a stay of several weeks at Camp Winthrop, Md.

Mrs. William P. Malburn, wife of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Malburn, and their children, left last evening for Rye Beach, N. H., where they will remain until late in the autumn.

Mrs. Deane Blodgett, accompanied by her younger daughter, Miss Mabel Blodgett, and her niece, Miss Mabel Forcher, left Washington last evening for Grand Rapids, Mich. Miss Helen Blodgett will join them in Cincinnati and they will later make an extended Western trip.

The Cuban Minister and Mrs. de Cespedes left Washington yesterday morning for a motor trip to Niagara. They

The Impresario—Certainly, madam, I can supply you with a second piano donna to sing your children to sleep. But you sing so sweetly yourself.

The Prima Donna—Absolutly!—But my singing is worth \$5,000 a night and I couldn't think of squandering that amount on the children.—Houston Chronicle.

Lady (to maid, who has announced her intention of leaving to get married)—I hope you realize, Mary, that matrimony is a serious matter.

Mary (earnestly)—Oh, yes, mum, I've been to two fortune tellers and a clairvoyant, an' looked in a sign-book, an' took omelets on a hot plate, an' been to a palmist, and they all say it's all right. I ain't one to marry reckless like, mum.

—Passing Show.

The Car was recently complimenting a soldier, and asked him if he would rather have 100 dollars or the Iron Cross. "Would your majesty deign to tell me the value of the cross?" inquired the private.

"Oh, it is not worth much intrinsically, perhaps two rubles."

"Then, your majesty, I will take the cross and ninety-eight rubles."

This is an interesting episode, and the most interesting thing about it is that it also happened during the Franco-Prussian war, the Crimean war, the Seven Years' war, and the Marlborough campaigns.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Doings of Society

Gen. William L. Marshall and Mrs. Marshall have returned to Washington from a trip to the Pacific Coast. Their niece, Miss Dorothy Arkwright, who accompanied them, has returned to her home in Atlanta.

Mrs. John N. Speed, wife of Pay Director Speed, U. S. N., with her daughter, Miss Katherine Hitchcock, is visiting in Western Pennsylvania. They will go on an early date to the North Shore of Massachusetts, where they will be joined by Mrs. Speed's other daughter, Miss Lena Hitchcock. They will not return to Washington until the autumn.

An engagement of interest to Washington announced recently in San Francisco is that of Mrs. Ruth Merriam Schultz, a niece of the late Gen. Henry Merriam, U. S. A. Her home was formerly in this city, where her beauty and unusual charm made her a great favorite in exclusive circles. She has been living in San Francisco for the past eight months.

Mr. Gillespie was formerly of Toronto, but now resides in San Francisco, where he has a large shipping interest. The wedding will take place in the near future.

Commander C. L. Hussey and Mrs. Hussey are spending some time at Monterey Inn, Blue Ridge Summit, Md.

Col. Theodore Porter Kane and Mrs. Kane have closed their apartment in the Highlands and left Washington for a Western tour, which will include a coaching trip through the Yellowstone. Before returning East they will visit Col. Kane's brother at the latter's summer home at Marion, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac W. Littell have announced the engagement of their daughter, Julia Adrienne, to Lieut. Alexander M. Patch, Jr., U. S. A. The wedding will take place in the early autumn.

The Secretary of War spent the week-end with Mrs. Garrison at their cottage at Seabright, N. J.

Mrs. J. B. Perry and Miss Emily Perry are spending the month of July at Berkeley Springs, W. Va.

Lieut. Commander and Mrs. W. P. Cronan are spending the summer at Atlantic City.

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CAMPAIGN FOR STUDENTS

Gonzaga Alumni Association Appoints Committees for the Work.

A joint meeting of the alumni and students of Gonzaga College, at which Rev. E. Del. McDonnell and Rev. A. J. Duarte, president and vice president of the college, respectively, presided, was held yesterday in Gonzaga College. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the campaign for students, and to appoint committees for the work. The following committees were appointed in each parish to canvass for:

St. Patrick's Parish—Harry R. Meritt, chairman; St. Paul's Parish—William H. Shaw, chairman; St. R. A. Neil, Edward L. Yeager, John Darby, James J. Nelson, Fendall Coulbourn, St. Peter's—Charles J. Donohue, chairman; St. Francis—Francis X. Brady, chairman; St. Anthony's—Francis D. Roach, chairman; St. Joseph's—John J. Roach, chairman; St. Thomas—William J. Hughes, chairman; St. Matthew's—Judge Daniel O'Connell O'Connell, chairman; St. Stephen's—Edward Walsh, chairman; Paul Taylor, chairman; St. Mary's—Stephen Frank, chairman; George Menke, John L. Gibley, Nativity—Bernard Ostrum, chairman; W. Wellington, chairman; Sacred Heart—Rosa Downing, chairman; St. Charles—J. Griffith, chairman; William L. Sullivan, chairman; St. Ignace—J. Griffith, chairman; St. Mary's—J. Griffith, chairman; St. John's—J. Griffith, chairman; St. James—J. Griffith, chairman; St. Peter's—J. Griffith, chairman; St. Paul's—J. Griffith, chairman; St. Michael's—J. Griffith, chairman; St. George's—J. Griffith, chairman; St. Andrew's—J. Griffith, chairman; St. Nicholas—J. Griffith, chairman; St. Basil's—J. Griffith, chairman; St. Constantine—J. Griffith, chairman; St. Helena—J. Griffith, chairman; St. Agatha—J. Griffith, chairman; St. Barbara—J. Griffith, chairman; St. Elizabeth—J. Griffith, chairman; St. Ann—J. Griffith, chairman; St. Catherine—J. Griffith, chairman; St. Margaret—J. Griffith, chairman; St. Mary Magdalen—J. Griffith, chairman; St. Lucy—J. Griffith, chairman; St. Ursula—J. Griffith, chairman; St. Rosalia—J. Griffith, chairman; St. Apollonia—J. Griffith, chairman; St. Sophia—J. Griffith, chairman; St. Symeon—J. Griffith, chairman; St. Iude—J. Griffith, chairman; St. Thaddeus—J. Griffith, chairman; St. Ambrose—J. Griffith, chairman; St. Erasmus—J. Griffith, chairman; St. Valentin—J. Griffith, chairman; St. Eustachius—J. Griffith, chairman; St. Ignace—J. Griffith, chairman; St. Felix—J. Griffith, chairman; St. Adolph—J. Griffith, chairman; St. Maximilian—J. Griffith, chairman; St. Joseph